(c) Of the channels permitted to uplink from within the country, Aaj Tak, Sun News, Udaya News, Jain TV, Punjab Today, Zee News etc. have started 24-hour news operations. In addition, there are other 24- hour news channels uplinked from abroad but available for viewing in Indian TV homes through cable networks like Star News, CNN, BBC etc.

Disinvestment of HPCL and BPCL

*16. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the disinvestment of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited has been put off for a period of three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the decision marks a shift in Government's disinvestment policy; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) In February 2002. Government had decided 'in principle' to disinvest in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) through strategic sale with the modalities to be worked out through consultations between the different ministries concerned on which several options are available. Final decision has not been taken so far.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Health care facilities

*17. SHRI SURENDRA LATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the immediate health care facilities needed by the people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether any Centrally-sponsored or externally aided scheme is

being implemented in Orissa to provide adequate health care facilities to the people of that State;

(d) if so, since when;

(e) the allocation of fund made for the scheme during Ninth Plan, year-wise; and

(f) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Government has developed three tier system for providing primary health care services in the country. It consists of a sub-centre (SC) which is the most peripheral contact point between primary health care system and the community; Primary Health Centre (PHC) which is the first contact point between the village community and the medical officer; each PHC is manned by a medical officer along with other supplementary staff. Community Health Centre (CHC) which serves as a referral Centre for PHCs. Following population norms have been prescribed for establishing these Centres:

Centre	Population Norms	
	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal Area
Sub-Centre	5000	3000
PHC	30000	20000
CHC	120000	80000

Based on the above norms a statement showing different category of centres required, in position and their shortfall is given at Statement-I (*See* below). A statement showing Doctors required, in position and shortfall is given in Statement-II (*see* below)

(c) Centrally sponsored schemes for control of major diseases like Malaria, TB, Leprosy, Blindness and AIDS are being implemented in Orissa. A World Bank Assisted health systems project is also under implementation in the State.

(d) to (f) The year of inception, year-wise allocation of funds during Ninth Plan and the achievements of different Centrally sponsored and externally aided schemes being implemented in Orissa are given at Statement-III.

Statement-I

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE AS PER 2001 POPULATION

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sub Centres			PHCs			CHCs		
		R	P	S	R	P	S	R	P	S
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11633	10568	1065	1939	1386	553	485	219	266
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	253	273	*	43	65	*	10	20	*
3.	Assam	5082	5109	*	847	610	237	211	100	111
4.	Bihar#	20065	14799	5266	3344	2209	1135	836	148	688
5.	Chhattisgarh									
6.	Goa	135	172	*	23	19	4	6	5	1
7.	Gujarat	7224	7274	*	1204	1001	203	301	242	59
8.	Haryana	2994	2299	695	499	401	98	124	64	60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1130	2069	*	188	302	*	46	65	*
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1513	1700	*	252	337	*	63	53	10
11.	Jharkhand									
12.	Karnataka	7206	8143	*	1201	1676	*	300	249	51
13.	Kerala	4760	5094	*	793	944	*	198	105	93
14.	Madhya Pradesh#	14521	11947	2574	2420	1690	730	605	342	263
15.	Maharashtra	12130	9725	2405	2022	1768	254	506	351	155
16.	Manipur	470	420	50	78	69	9	19	16	3
17.	Meghalaya	595	413	182	99	85	14	24	13	11
18.	Mizoram	148	346	*	24	58	*	6	9	*
19.	Nagaland	531	302	229	88	46	42	23	9	14
20.	Orissa	7254	5927	1327	1209	1352	*	302	157	145
21.	Punjab	3209	2852	357	534	484	50	134	105	29
22.	Rajasthan	9541	9926	*	1590	1674	*	398	263	135
23.	Sikkim	111	147	*	18	24	*	5	2	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	7038	8682	*	1173	1436	*	293	72	221
25.	Tripura	656	539	117	109	58	51	27	11	16
26.	Uttaranchal									

Sl. No.	State/UT		Required (R)		Sanctioned (S)		In Position (P)		Vacant (S-P)		Short (R-P)	
27.	Uttar Pradesh#	27614	20153	7461	4603	3808	795	1151	310	841		
28.	West Bengal	12111	8126	3985	2018	1262	756	504	99	405		
29.	A&N Islands	52	100	*	8	18	*	2	4	*		
30.	Chandigarh	18	13	5	3	0	3	1	1	0		
31.	D&N Haveli	54	36	18	9	6	3	3	1	2		
32.	Daman & Diu	22	21	1	4	3	1	2	1	1		
33.	Delhi	193	42	151	32	8	24	8	0	8		
34.	Lakshadweep	10	14	*	1	4	*	0	3	*		
35.	Pondicherry	65	80	*	11	39	*	3	4	*		
	All India	158338	137311	25888	26387	22842	4962	6597	3043	3590		

Figures are provisional

#: Figures prior to re-organisation of States.

*: Surplus Infrastructure

R: Required S: Shortfall P: In Position

Statement-II

Doctors at PHCs

Doctors at Primary Health Centres

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required (R)	Sanctioned (S)	In Position (P)	Vacant (S-P)	Shortfall (R-P)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1386	1895	1495	400	**
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65	80	80	0	**
3.	Assam	610	610	610	0	0
4.	Bihar #	2209	2121	2121	0	88
5.	Chhattisgarh					
6.	Goa	19	113	105	8	**
7.	Gujarat	1001	972	949	23	52
8.	Haryana	401	935	935	0	**
9.	Himachal Pradesh	302	354	326	28	**
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	337	158	158	0	179
11.	Jharkhand					

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required (R)	Sanctioned (S)	In Position (P)	Vacant (S-P)	Shortfall (R-P)
12.	Karnataka	1676	2143	1901	242	**
13.	Kerala	944	1239	1131	108	**
14.	Madhya Pradesh#	1690	1760	1469	291	221
15.	Maharashtra	1768	3441	3160	281	**
16.	Manipur	69	95	95	0	**
17.	Meghalaya	85	96	86	10	**
18.	Mizoram	58	58	49	9	9
19.	Nagaland	46	29	29	0	17
20.	Orissa	1352	2636	2351	285	**
21.	Punjab	484	484	424	60	60
22.	Rajasthan	1674	1639	1537	102	137
23.	Sikkim	24	48	41	7	**
24.	Tamil Nadu	1436	2899	2648	251	**
25.	Tripura	58	161	120	41	**
26.	Uttaranchal					
27.	Uttar Pradesh#	3808	3787	2263	1524	1515
28.	West Bengal	1262	1841	1547	294	**
29.	A & N Islands	18	29	28	1	**
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D&N Haveli	6	6	6	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	3	3	3	0	0
33.	Delhi	8	6	6	0	2
34.	Lakshadweep	4	6	6	0	**
35.	Pondicherry	39	45	45	0	**
	All India	22842	29689	26724	3965	2310

Figures are provisional

#: Figures are prior to re-organisation of States.

* One per Primary Health Centre. **Surplus

Statement-III

The year of inception, year-wise allocation of funds during Ninth Plan and the achievements of different Centrally sponsored and externally aided schemes being implemented in Orissa

1. National Anti-Malaria Programme

(i) The programme has been in operation since 1958

(ii) Year-wise allocation of funds during Ninth Plan

Year	Allocation* (Rs. Lakhs)
1997-98	421.84
1998-99	392.47
1999-00	329.67
2000-01	280.43
2001-02	557.34

*Excludes EAC Releases

(iii) Achievements:

The Annual Blood Examination Rate in Orissa has reached 11.25% in 2001 as against the target of 10%.

2. National TB Control Programme

(i) The programme has been in operation since 1962

(ii) Year-wise allocation of funds during Ninth Plan

Year	Releases (Rs. Lakhs)
1997-98	238.00
1998-99	363.05
1999-00	325.38
2000-01	455.89
2001-02	600.00

(iii) Achievements:

Service delivery has already started in 14 Districts under the revised National TB Control Programme. In the remaining 16 Districts preparatory activities are underway for adoption of revised strategy. The project Districts have reported a cure rate of more than 80%.

3. National Leprosy Eradication Programme

(i) The programme has been in operation since 1954-55

(ii) Year-wise allocation of funds during Ninth Plan

Year	Allocation (Rs. Lakhs)
1997-98	695.59
1998-99	569.94
1999-00	581.09
2000-01	628.00
2001-02	540.77

(iii) Achievements:

The State of Orissa had 3.2 lakh estimated leprosy cases in 1981, now witht he effective implementation of MDT, the case load has come down to 33329 at the end of March, 2002 with Prevalence Rate at 8.95/ 10,000.

4. National Blindness Control Programme

(i) The programme has been in operation since 1976

(ii) Year-wise allocation of funds during Ninth Plan

Year	Allocation /Releases (Rs. Lakhs)
1997-98	516.20
1998-99	551.08
1999-00	420.25
2000-01	1107.00
2001-02	300.00

(iii) Achievements:

During the Ninth Plan about 3.88 lakhs cataract operation were performed in Orissa.

5. National AIDS Control Programme

(i) The programme has been in operation since 1992

(ii) Year-wise allocation of funds during Ninth Plan

Year	Allocation / Releases (Rs. Lakhs)
1997-98	75.00
1998-99	100.00
1999-00	200.00
2000-01	408.50
2001-02	565.00

(iii) Achievements:

15 STD Clinics, 10 Targeted Intervention Projects, 10 Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centres, 7 Major Blood Banks, 43 District Blood Banks, 4 Zonal Blood Testing Centres, 1 blood component separation centre, 8 Sentinel sites have been established in Orissa 450, schools have also been covered under AIDS Education.

6. World Bank Assisted Health System Development Project

The programme in under implementation in Orissa since September, 1998 for five years with a project cost of Rs. 415.57 crores. The objective of the programme is to provide quality health care services in the rural areas, by providing viable first referral mechanism at the level of community health centres and sub- division and district hospitals sc as to improve the health status of the people especially the poor and the under served by reducing mortality, morbidity and disability and also to improve efficiency in use of health resources.